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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES—The American business world was startled by the introduction of a bill into the Senate of the Legislature of New York, conferring corporate privileges upon some of the most prominent citizens, to organise an association, with a capital of 100,000,000 dols. for the purpose of building a railway from the river Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. It is proposed to complete the survey of the first 900 miles by a year from next April, and within five years from that time to have these 600 miles of railway completed. There is also to be a telegraph line over the same route. Suspensions as this scheme is, it is said that the names of the corporators will afford a very satisfactory pledge to the public, that the enterprise will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

THE CALORIC SHIP—It is impossible to look with indifference upon the application of the caloric principle to the American ship Ericsson; indeed it may be questioned whether it is not destined to work a change, as great as that introduced in the by steam The Ericsson once across the Atlantic,—and the attempt will be made in the course of a few weeks, and the shipping world will be in unprecedented consternation. Two trial trips have now been made at New York, and all who were present, including the best judges in America, are convinced that the invention is one of undoubted practicability, that it takes rank with the foremost of the useful inventions which the world owes to science and genius, and that it promises to surpass in efficiency any other adjunct to the advancement of commerce and the industrial progress of the world. "This demonstration," says one writer, "is perfect. The age of Steam is closed; the age of Caloric opens. Fulton and Watt belong to the Past; Ericsson is the great mechanical genius of the Present and the Future."

At the second trial on the 31st inst., representatives were present from nearly all of the New York papers. As the passage up the bay, the party assembled in the cabin, when Captain Ericsson explained the Calorie Engine in the most satisfactory and lucid manner, leaving no point obscure. His lecture was illustrated by a diagram, with which he rendered everything in the machine intelligible. After he had concluded, and no one had any more questions to ask, Mr. C. A. Dana came forward, and in a few words expressed what he was confident was the sense of all. They had witnessed the performance of the engine, and had heard the extremely clear and instructive explanations of Captain Ericsson, and they were all convinced of the entire success of his great invention. Doubt was rendered impossible, for they had witnessed the fact and heard and understood the philosophy. The thing was accomplished, the caloric engine was a substantive fact, and it was superior to steam in every quality of a motive power. He congratulated the inventor upon this result. It was the reward of years of labour and of waiting, and it was the real seal of immortality, of iron his name. These sentiments were embodied in a series of resolutions and unanimously adopted. The first thing in the engine which strikes the observer, is the magnitude of the cylinders. These are fourteen feet in diameter, six feet more than those of the Collins' steamers. There are four in the Ericsson, standing in a fore-and-aft line; two before and two abaft the shaft, and working in pairs upon it. From the base of the cylinders to the summit is about thirty feet. Each cylinder is double, consisting of what is called a working cylinder and a supply cylinder; the latter being on top and united with the other, though of inferior diameter. The working cylinder has the Ericsson heater it; in it the active force of the machine is developed in the form of air expanded by heat. The supply cylinder is always cold. The piston in the latter is 14 feet in diameter; the piston which plays in it has a superficies of 22,300 square inches. The supply cylinder is 11 feet 7 inches in diameter, and the area of its piston is 14,500 square inches. These pistons are joined by powerful iron rods. The stroke is 6 feet. On the under side of the upper piston are valves through which the supply of fresh air is drawn after the machine is put in motion. Over the supply cylinder is a reservoir in which the upward motion of the piston compresses the air, which passes in there through valves. The connection between the reservoir and working cylinder is by a large pipe running from the former to the base of the latter. The engine is set in motion by pumping cold air into the reservoir, by hand or otherwise. From the reservoir, through a valve at the bottom of the large connecting pipe, the compressed air is admitted into the working cylinder over the furnace. Here it is instantly heated, and by its expansion drives up the piston, and at the same time compresses the air in the supply cylinder, and forces it into the reservoir. Then another valve in the connecting pipe opens, and the hot air is let off into the atmosphere. This removes the pressure that has driven the piston up, when its own weight brings it down again, and the escape valve closes. Then the supply valve opens again, and lets the cold air in over the furnace; it is heated, and so the process goes on.

But the great feature of the invention is the apparatus by which the main part of the heat, which expands the air in the working cylinder, is saved and made to do duty over and over again. This it is that produces the astonishing economy of fuel, which is one of the great characteristics of the invention. In a steam engine the heat is used but once; it passes away, and therefore has to be perpetually renewed. In the Caloric engine it is economised. The apparatus is formed of iron wire, 1–16 of an inch in diameter, woven into a web dense enough for the air not to be able to occupy half the surface. Fifty thickness, or disks, of this wire cloth are used in each pipe, connecting the reservoir and working cylinders. Each disk is six feet long and four wide, and contains half a million of meshes. They are placed close together in the pipe between the working cylinder and the two valves, which let in the new air and let out that which has been used. Thus all the air which comes in passes through the the meshes of the wires, as does all that goes out. Here lies the wonder of the invention. The heated air in going out leaves its heat in these wires, and the cold air in coming in takes it up again. * * In the engines of Ericsson the air which comes out is but 30 degrees hotter than the atmosphere, though before passing through the wires it was 384 degrees hotter. Even these 30 degrees might be saved, says Capt. Ericsson, increasing the number of wire disks, but it is practically unnecessary. This apparatus is called the regenerator. Though the principle of it is essentially the same as that of Davy's Safety Lamp, the glory of its application to mechanical purposes is Captain Ericsson's for ever. As we said, there are four of these disks to a cylinder, four working and four supply. Accordingly there are four furnaces, ingeniously arranged, and set without any extraordinary outlay of brick, such as has been asserted. In these a small fire is kept up with anthracite coal, which is preferable to other fuel, because it does not blaze—only its radiating heat is employed. From the centre of the apex of the cylinder-bottom, which is arched of course, there is a distance of five feet. The cylinder-bottom is 1½ inch thick. Before the engine is put into motion it is raised to a brown heat, but at that distance it cannot get hotter. As soon as the cold air is let in, it cools much below that point. Thus there is no danger either of [illegible] or oxodyzing of the cylinder-bottom, all of which have been predicted by the sceptical. A cylinder-bottom will last five years—as long as a steam-boiler; or if it should not, can easily be replaced. The difference in the cost of replacing cylinder-bottoms, and steam-boilers would, in a large ship, be from thirty to forty thousand dollars in favour of the former.

The pressure for which the Caloric engine is calculated is 12 lbs. per square inch, and to obtain this, it is necessary to heat the air to 384 degrees, a pressure of 15 lbs. will be obtained, but 12 is sufficient for practical purposes, and most convenient to manage. Captain Ericsson is of opinion that that will be reached as the maximum pressure by future builders of engines. On the 11th, owing to the unfinished state of the machine, and especially of the valves, it was impossible to get more than 8 lbs. pressure. With that nine or ten revolutions were obtained per minute. The full number of revolutions to be had from the Ericsson's engines is reckoned at 15, and at that rate it is expected that she will make from 10 to 12 miles an hour. This is the utmost that is hoped from her. Her engines are not powerful enough to make her a competitor with the Collins or Cunard steamers. For that she must have larger cylinders. But the New Motive Power is as well established with 9 miles an hour as with 90. Large cylinders will be put into other ships, and speed will be attained which will leave steam as much behind as it now surpassed in economy, safety, and convenience.

The Ericsson is said to be a beautiful ship as she sets on the water. Her bottom is moderately sharp, and she is one of the strongest vessels in the port. Some alterations and improvements are yet to be made in her engines, and the engineers will make several excursions for the purpose of testing her qualities thoroughly, before she proceeds on her grand trial trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston.

The American Ambassador at this Court, thus alluded to the invention at the Birmingham banquet on Friday:—

"Now, you are all well aware of the experiments that have been going on on our side of the water with regard to the caloric ship, and that it has been brought to a considerable degree of advancement. Experiments have been made; it has been tried for ten hours together; an experimental trip has taken place on the waters of one of our rivers, and, I understand by the papers I have read here, with something like tolerable success—(hear). Now, only consider that with a short abatement of speed you will rob the navigation of vessels on the ocean of all their perils,—for it is impossible to provoke danger from explosion where caloric is used instead of steam, while, at the same time, you reduce the expense to one-fifth or one-sixth of the ordinary amount for fuel—(hear). But, in this instance, we unite with each other in promoting the advancement of science and the benefit of mankind, for it is perhaps known to you that Mr. Stirling, between thirty and forty years ago in this country, contrived and carried into execution this principle of the expansion of heated air"—(hear).

Telegraphic despatches from Washington, published in the *New York Herald*, give the following:—

"We understand, and have the report from respectable authority, that when David Tod, of Ohio, was our Minister to Brazil, commercial overtures of the highest importance were made from that Government to ours, and rejected. At the time Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers were holding practically under an embargo the whole coasting trade of Brazil in their search for slavers, the Emperor, as we are informed, proposed to Mr. Tod to give to the United States all the benefits of the coasting trade of his empire on the same terms as his own subjects—the single consideration on his part being the presence of a flag which would guarantee his coasting traffic against the constant annoyance to which it was subjected, by the right of search and confiscation by Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war. This offer, as we learn, was transmitted by Mr. Tod to this Government; and, further, that although Mr. Webster was inclined to close with it, in view of the immense advantages it would confer on our commercial marine in that vast and fertile empire, drained by the mighty Amazon and its thousand tributaries, the President was fearful of an 'entanglising alliance,' and the liberal overtures of the Brazilian Emperor were declined. Judging from the general policy of this Administration in reference to our foreign affairs, we are inclined to think there is some truth in this report.

"There is no doubt the Senate will pass a resolution directing that the proper notice shall be given to Great Britain, abrogating the Clayton and Bulwer humbug treaty. It is clear that the Senate ratified the treaty under a different construction from that which Great Britain sees it now to put upon it; therefore, the proper way to overcome the difficulty is to abrogate it. It will not be pretended that Secretary Clayton's memorandum is of any binding force, unauthorized as it was by the treaty-making power. Mr. Clayton, unquestionably, had more spirit in him than any other Secretary of state we ever had, and yet, singular to say, the only permanent act of his official duty is declared by the Senate to be a stupid surrender to British pretensions."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA—The English language, carrying with it no small part of the genius and traditions of this country, is the dominant tongue of North America, of Australia, and many regions which hereafter may one day be the seats of popular and powerful States. At present no other language and national character present the same appearance of life, energy, and expansion. German and French, not to speak of lesser nations, are absorbed and assimilated into the great English staple of the United States. Indeed, the day is not far distant when the language we speak will be the chief medium of communication throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern oceans; and wherever the weary emigrant seeks to rest the sole of his foot, he will find himself compelled to change the language of his fathers for that of Queen Victoria and President Fillmore. Disappointed then, as we are of unity and conquest, we are at least sure of seeing over vast tracts the most numerous, the most diffused, the most powerful in the world, and of exercising an influence far beyond the sway of Emperors and Czars, beyond the reach of Cabinets, and the organization of armies. Whatever may befal the community that peoples these little isles, it will be a companion that wherever we go, whether following gain or flying oppression, we shall everywhere find our own countrymen, hear our language in every port, and everywhere discover that we have changed the clime, but not the glorious freedom, the industry, the literature, the worship of our own native land.

It is the prospect of these expanding and strengthening affinities that imparts so much interest to the mutual hospitalities shown by British and American citizens to the diplomatic representatives of the sister States. We have lately seen not only the British Minister, but also a distinguished merchant of this metropolis, magnificently entertained at more than one city of the United States, and it is now grown up into a custom, too easy to be broken, that the American Minister should receive here a welcome at our own principal seats of commerce and manufacture. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities, as occasion may offer, afford the American Minister an opportunity of hearing and returning the expressions of that confidence and friendship, and that sense of a common interest, which are felt by every rational person on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor would these festivities be so popular, or the speeches then delivered be listened to with such interest, were it not for the almost business character of these occasions. A mere interchange of political sentiments between two nations, with little to bind them beyond mutual respect and affection, might have a poetical character, but would never grow into a custom. It is that business character, that constant reference to commercial affairs, which deprives these festivities of a sentimental character, that also renders them so far more sensible and enduring significance. For in truth, these international banquets celebrate not a sentiment, but a fact; not a name, but a substance; not an ideal reconciliation, but a future full of promise. Ever since the epoch, so deplorable in the eyes of politicians, which violently removed the United States from the body of the British realm, the actual connection between the mother country and her Transatlantic colonies has been closer and closer. It has now attained to a pass that our foreign statesmen never dreamt of. The relation of England to Scotland or Ireland, of the metropolis to the provinces, of towns to counties, is not more intimate and beneficial than that of the British Isles to the United States. The vast and fertile territory there brought under cultivation by our kinsmen, supplies our increasing population here with the means of labour and the means of existence, without which they must have long ceased to increase and multiply. We contribute the bone and sinew, without which their wealth and power would never have had encouragement to penetrate the interior, to cut down the forest, to drain the swamp, and cover half a continent, in any brief generation, with a network of railways and telegraphic wires."—*Times*.

SWITZERLAND—The *Fribourg Gazette* states that the government of that canton had just put up to public auction the convent of Fon Dieu, and all the landed property belonging to it in the commune of Gruyeres, as well as the landed property of the Convent de la Fille Dieu, in the same commune.

ITALY—Twenty persons—two merchants, and the others mechanics and artists—have been arrested at Milan for being connected with socialist clubs.

The college of Cardinals cannot make up their minds to approve the Pope's visit to Paris, but Pio Nono himself, *jam certis eunsi*, not only sticks to his resolution, but talks of compelling the Cardinals by this trip, thus warding off the jealous displeasure of the "chivalrous" young Emperor of Austria, by crowning him as well as his more mature imperial brother Napoleon III.

Private letters from Genoa state that a trial has taken place in that city similar to that of the Madiai in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, 25 years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Patterson, also a British navy, preached against the religion

of the state, and in praise of protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, by virtue of the 164th Article of the Penal Code. The Piedmontese government have, however pardoned the offender, and announced their intention to abolish the law.

Rome has been shocked by a new case of poisining, which had just been made public. The Marquis Sigismund Baudini and his family are the unfortunate victims. Poison had been secretly administered to them, in small portions, during the space of three weeks. Professor Baroni discovered the presence of it, by chance, in a cup of coffee, which was handed to him at a morning's visit. Private revenge is supposed to have been the stimulus to this vile act. The life of the Marquis Baudini is declared, although all the science can do for him has been resorted to.

SPAIN—An application has been made to the French authorities, on behalf of the Spanish Government, to remove General Narvaez from his present place of residence, to the interior of France, or to a still greater distance from the frontier. The alleged motive for doing so is the fear entertained of his meditating, should circumstances favor him, something of a demonstration in Spain; and his present retreat being only a few hours' distance from the Bidasson may be a subject of alarm to the Spanish Government in the frontier towns. Indeed, it is rumoured that the request referred to had been or was on the point of being executed, and, moreover, that a domiciliary visit had been made to a "friend" of his in Paris. It is also stated that he was under orders to quit Biarritz for some central point, or for Paris itself. General Narvaez's position, indeed, of such a kind that some violent attempt to relieve himself from it is not impossible, and, under other circumstances, would be probable. Whatever may be his own desire of relieving himself on his enemies, high or low, it is not certain that all the Generals of the Opposition would go with him in an open defiance of the Queen's authority, and the recent abandonment of his cause by some of those who were until very lately faithful, is not very encouraging. Whatever be the real state of the case, it is certain that several Spanish Liberals express themselves confident that French diplomacy has had, and still has, a good deal to do with the reactionary movement in the Peninsula.

GERMANY—The government of Saxe Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of Germans and Foreign Industry, which is to take place in the month of August next in the Palace of Friedenstein.

On the 23d inst., it was currently reported at Vienna that the *Times* was prohibited in Austria, but such is not the case. Private societies, unions, and individuals will be permitted to receive the *Times* as heretofore, but the proprietors of the coffee-houses have got notice that it must no longer lie on the tables of their establishments. According to some, the more immediate cause of this measure is a leader on the subject of the treatment of the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, which appeared in the *Times* of December 31; others, however, are inclined to believe that the *Times*, opinions are too English to be palatable to this Government.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 9th March, 1853.

To the Minister of Government, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres.

The conference with General Urquiza, which the Government of the Province confided to me, took place to day, the 9th instant, in presence of Drs. Don Francisco Pico, and Don Vicente F. Lopez.

From the first words, I heard from said gentlemen, I perceived Mr. Minister, that my instructions were insufficient. The Government had sent me in the expectation that the modifications which would be proposed, were of such a nature, that they would not destroy the Treaty celebrated on the 9th ult., whilst the convention commenced by embracing everything.

Upon the national question, for example, it was proposed, among other things, that Buenos Ayres should only be allowed to increase the number of her Deputies to four, to sanction the Constitution under the federal system, without any reserve, and that the Congress should have other objects than that exclusively pointed out by Art. 8th.

With respect to the Provincial one, it was also maintained by said gentlemen, in the name of the fraternity of the provinces, of the better consolidation of peace for the future, that there should be a total change of the Ministry, and the expedience of substituting our Chamber of Representatives for the Constituent Convention, that should propose merely to constitute the Province.

In replying to these suggestions, I had an opportunity of manifesting the few modifications to which the Government would consent. I represented them with all frankness, and addressing myself to General Urquiza, who had just expressed to me ardently his desires for peace, I requested him to reflect, that in the actual circumstances it was indispensable not to exact much, in order to its attainment.

I added that, in conformity with his own ideas, and above all bearing in mind the state of the passions, it would be better in the mean time, to submit to the Congress assembled at Santa Fé, the articles of the Treaty of the 9th, which referred to the National question, confining ourselves to its ratification, with the slight modifications which had been mentioned; since to proceed otherwise, would be to make a new Treaty.

The General on different occasions expressed his desires for peace, even under these conditions, but at the same time addressing himself to the Gentlemen who accompanied him, caused the conversation to revert to all the other points, and which caused me therefore to believe that they spoke officially.

The conference having been prolonged in this manner, from noon, the hour when I arrived, to half past three, p. m., without ever taking a stable footing, and being unable on my part to conceive a hope of reducing the pretensions which had been disclosed to me that it was advisable to concede, I considered it my duty to retire.

On doing so, the General repeated anew his desires of peace, in very friendly terms, Messrs. Lopez and Pico, dwelling on the same theme, and stating their confident expectations from a second conference, to which they invited me on the following day, without crediting the fears I manifested to them, that I would not be sent a second time.

For this reason, and from the very exorbitancy of the pretensions, I consider Mr. Minister, that, though they defended them with ardour, they had not the character of indispensable, except in the Provincial part, and especially as regards the Ministry. I need not say to Your Honour, that I repelled the latter, the same as all the others, despite the knowledge I had of the disinterestedness of the Ministers, because it tended to create new obstacles, rendering serious a question which was in itself very simple.

This is all I consider necessary to submit to Your Honour, omitting the minute details of the discussion.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

Carlos Tejedor.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, April 10th, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier Don Justo José de Urquiza.

The Government of the Province has heard the explanations given to it by Dr. Don Carlos Tejedor, of the conference which he had with Y. E. in his confidential character at San José de Flores the day before yesterday: and considering the modifications in the national question equally as unacceptable as those which, among others, were indicated to him upon the Provincial question, it has considered it its duty, waiving the former, to address to Y. E., by necessary observations, upon the latter, which I have the honor to transmit to Y. E., by order of the Government.

Among other modifications to certain articles of the Treaty of the 9th March, Y. E. manifested a total change of the Ministry, and that a Constituent Convention should be elected in substitution of the Honourable Chamber of the Province, at present existing and which Y. E. must not forget is also constituent.

The actual Ministry, that has made and makes so many efforts for peace, at which it has not been able to arrive despite its anxious desires, and very serious concessions, would assuredly wish to banish the conviction that it has, that the total change proposed would be, as it is, a condition which it is wished to impose upon the Government and the City, by the will of the besieging forces, thus to strip said condition of the forcible and humiliating character which it involves, and might find a noble motive for abandoning a post, in which a sense of duty alone maintains the individuals that form the Ministry.

Were there a means of separating from that condition its humiliating aspect for the City, and the character of triumph in which said forces, without having obtained it, would appear over the City: did such a condition, I repeat, appear, not as the will of the besieging forces, but as a reciprocally amicable and honourable condition, the actual Ministers would hasten to resign their respective portfolios, if this act of easy disinterestedness for them, would suffice to obviate the calamities of a war that threatens our Province with utter desolation.

But the Government cannot see in Y. E. either reason, right, competency or power to impose this condition on the City, nor that Y. E., without vanquishing, should choose to make to your forces, whether few or many, the present of a triumph which they have not yet obtained.

The Government was not surprised at hearing from its Commissioner, either said proposition, or that of substituting a Constituent Convention, for the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, whose character is also Constituent. It expected them since it saw the instructions published at Flores, and since it also saw in the note of Y. E., of the 5th inst, that Y. E. refuses it the character of Government of the Province, and classifies the Honourable Representation of the Province as one of the oligarchy.

Although these antecedents confirmed the opinion of the Government, that Y. E. neither wanted nor wants peace, but a triumph with out the trouble of fighting and vanquishing the City; although it is now the opinion of all those who observe us, the Government has chosen to exhaust every means, not that it expected peace from Y. E. after the non-ratification of the Treaty, but with the mere wish of accrediting to the whole world, that the Government of the Province has done every thing within the sphere of possibility, honourably to avoid war.

It was with this hope it entered into discussions with Y. E., notwithstanding the position the Government assumed in its note of the 23rd ult., requiring that Y. E., should not penetrate into our Province; it was with this hope, being unable to obtain the modifications from Y. E., that it sent Señor Tejedor near Y. E., that he might receive them verbally; and with the same hope it would again have sent him now, had not the passport Y. E. gave him been limited to yesterday. As to whether Y. E would decline from certain modifications, which Y. E., consulting your own sentiments of honor and sincerity, cannot fail to classify as insulting, as offensive to the whole Province, or if you will to the City; because frankly and candidly speaking, they are not modifications to the Treaty of the 9th, but a derogation of our fundamental Laws, a sting to the patriotic love all we the sons of this land cherish, and an exasperating attack on our dearest institutions.

Should Y. E. fight and conquer, you perhaps could impose no a severer condition upon the vanquished. It was this condition Y. E. imposed after the triumph of the 3rd February of last year. You dissolved the Chamber, and ordered the formation of a new one. It was formed, and then Y. E., in your Manifest of the 1st May, after exciting this City to gratitude, because you restored to its bosom that portion of meretorious patriots, to whose enlightenment was to be confided the task of reconstructing, after asserting that with these men our internal administration was completed, which in three months time was already forget the past history year, told us, you had in the liberal Provincial Representation installed—I feel satisfied in seeing consummated the enterprise which originated in my patriotism. This enterprise, in which Y. E. laboured, this enterprise in which Y. E. felt complacency, this enterprise in which Y. E declared, that you saw the will of the majority of the citizens consolidated, is what Y. E. wishes now to destroy.

The Government cannot assist Y. E. its duty, its honor, impose upon it the sacrifice of their lives in its defence. For this it is prepared and firmly resolved. Should Y. E. have the fortune to vanquish and dominate us, Y. E. may then make to the forces under your command, as a consequence of this domination, the precious present, which it is impossible to obtain by negotiation.

With this note the Government has replied to the note of Y. E. of the 5th inst. And if it does not again emit its opinion upon the events subsequent to the 3rd of Feb. 1852, of which Y. E. treats in it, it is because Y. E. and this Government, differing so wide y in our appreciation of these events, any discussion would do nothing else than remove us further and further from the peace which this Government sincerely and anxiously desires.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

BUENOS AYRES.

Among the anomalies of an anomalous situation, that of the Government of Montevideo bears the palm. At an early period of our present difficulties, it professed and enjoined the most rigid neutrality in regard to all Argentine questions; gagging the public press in a manner at utter variance with all our ideas of rational freedom, and the direct prescriptions of the Oriental Constitution. Like all ultra professions, we had soon occasion to doubt their sincerity; for the "Prensa Uruguaya," for example, continued its partizan career without molestation, and in a way that threw ridicule on the prohibitory measure. It was the more striking and offensive, after the profound silence imposed on the preceding refugees of the month of June. After howling round the civilized world, in quest of foreign interventions, to save itself from a system of tyrannical usurpation, and having accomplished that end, chiefly by foreign aid and resources, favorable to the ungrateful banding me its first feeble efforts in establing the same, or if possible a worse system, on a sister community, to which it is bound by so many and indissoluble ties. That private individuals should speculate on the exigencies of a situation, is what we may expect, and therefore can readily pardon or palliate; but that the indulgence cannot be extended to a Government, called to an opposite course, or at least to a *bona fide* neutrality, by so many considerations of gratitude, duty and interest. It is a sorry retribution, especially to the people of the Argentines, who lent such powerful aid, with sword and pen, in maintin the cause of the Orientals, against Rosas' tribe, thus to consign them to the tender mercies of Urquiza, and the notorious partizans that have espoused his cause. No neighbouring state can anticipate permanent good from the temporary triumph of an intestine rebellion.

After buying and begging foreign auxiliaries from every quarter, and compromising as far as possible, the neutrality and nationality of every foreigner that touched her shores, Montevideo should have been the very last to put a stringent interpretation on the foreign enlistment question, and more especially in the case of Buenos Ayres. *Haud ignarus mali*, &c. is an apothegm as applicable to communities as individuals; and yet, whilst the emissaries of Buenos Ayres were thwarted in every way, those of Urquiza were received with open arms: nay, the established principles of international law have been openly violated, against the former and in favor of the latter.

Allowing them justified in impeding the public enlistment of foreigners for the Buenos Ayrean army, the same principles should have been applied to the Entre Riano Squadron; but the prohibition of the former, with an ostentatious show of neutral zeal, was the mere pretence for supplying the latter with men, stores, arms, ammunition, and the use of the public arsenals for outfit and repair of our robbed vessels! And, as if to outrage all decency and common sense, not only foreigners, but native born Argentine citizens, on receiving their passports for Buenos Ayres, have been sworn to observe neutrality by in the pending contest; a thing unprecedented in the history of nations!!

Deep calleth unto deep, and as the acme of inconsistency and ignominy, the port of Montevideo has been made the chief depot and open market of the illicit contraband, *the stolen property*, remitted hence by the insurgents.

Of course, we do not question the right of the Orientals to falsify their own political regeneration, and to form what alliances they think proper, to hoard the Imperialists, or for any other purpose; but in energetically protest against their aiding, directly or indirectly, in reimpesing on the Province of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, a yoke ten thousand times more galling and ignominious than that they magnanimously assisted in upsetting on the plains of Caseros: and if the liberal and moderate party in the Oriental Republic reclaim against and resist the scandalous retrocession, it is amply entitled to the sympathy and moral countenance of its immediate neighbours, and of all impartial observers; and may confidently reckon on them, in the struggle that must sooner or later ensue, if it has not already been initiated.

Sound policy, and past experience of a very recent date, counsel the propriety, the necessity of avoiding all motives or pretexts for a new Brazilian intervention, whether American or European. It would not again be negotiated except on Buchental terms; and might easily degenerate into an indefinite, and therefore permanent occupation, to avoid the sorry subterfuge, and the puerile ridicule and odium, that are now being heaped on the heads of the late generous and disinterested enemies. In all events, the predominant party in the Province of Buenos Ayres, the vast majority, let Urquiza and his satellites think or say what they please, is absolutely decided not to be the dupes or victims of the Rosas Orib Urquiza clique; and the same sentimen, though overborne for the moment in the sister Province, only waits a favorable opportunity, to declare itself with overwhelming force. Corrientes, Cordoba, Tucuman, Salta, San Juan and Mendoza, are all ripe for revolt; and, though last not least, Entre Rios itself groans under an insupportable yoke, that cramps all its inherent energies, and keeps the voluntary exile the pith and flower of its generous and devoted population; that absolutely refused to accompany their lord and master on his present crusade, and many adopt effectual means to prevent his return to the scene of his cruelties and spoliations.

If the reactionary party in Montevideo think proper to countenance and patronise such a cause, it will but weight the world stood of the full extent of their ingratitude and ignominy, and be prepared for the new conflicts to which they must inevitably give rise; for we do not for a moment entertain the injustice to suppose that they all sanction and approve the proceedings of the present administration.

These facts explain the ministerial modifications that have latterly taken place; the angry discussions in the bosom of the Legislature; the intense excitement in political circles, and the general dread of not any revolution, that must not be neglected by business and commercial men, for in all probability they are the shadows of forthcoming events.

In connection with these ongoings, the name of Mr. Samuel Lafone often occurs in the Montevidean journals; and as he takes no pains to elude or disprove the disparaging charges, it is difficult to avoid a suspicion of some degree of complicity. However, we must be so candid as to own, that the result of our inquiries is, that his connection with Urquiza is principally, if not entirely of a mercantile and speculative character; in which politics are rendered subservient to commercial intelligence.

After fishing successfully in the troubled waters of Montevideo, it is not wonderful that he should be tempted to try his luck in the singular affairs of Entre Rios. While the private affairs of Mr. Lafone we have no concern; but as the sleeping partner in the adventure is no less a personage than the *soi-disant* Provincial Director of the Argentine Confederation, the terms of partnership, and the practical working of the system, are highly interesting, as affording a sample of the paternal Government established in the model Province, and of what the Republic has to expect from the promised or menaced *organization* of such parties.

The speculation, we have good reason to believe, is *organized* on the following basis. The Governor of Entre Rios sells to Mr. Lafone all his own cattle, at 5r Saladero purposes, at the rate of four silver dollars per head; ceding to him the use of his great Saladero establishments, on the condition that the net profits realized are to be equally divided, between the occupant and proprie-

tor. According to the system established in the Province, no man can kill a cow without a special license from H. E. the Governor. In granting these licences, due care is taken, at least in so far as regards native Estancieros, that the cattle must be sold to the joint concern, at the established price of Four dollars each; and with this price the fortunate Entre Riano must content himself, though his cattle would give six dollars each, were free competition allowed in the market. With a virtual monopoly of cows, at 33 per cent under the current market price, any one may calculate the chances of the speculation; and estimate the advantage which would result to the Republic by generalizing the Entre Riano system.

Now, we candidly believe, that the alleged remittances, made by Lafone & Co. [illegible], are simply on account of this joint speculation, and probably have no political destination whatever: whilst the charge of purchasing the *stolen hides* remitted from this Province by the besiegers, appears to us too gross and scandalous, to be admitted without more direct and conclusive evidence, than any the Montevidean journals have yet advanced. At the same time uncontradicted assertions to that effect, show a diplomatic apathy or moral callousness, for which it is difficult to account in the case of private individuals.

FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.—We have had occasion oftner than once, since the memorable 11th of September, to deplore the unfortunate line of policy adopted and pursued by the resident Foreign Agents; and the experience of every day adds intensity to our regret. What have they done in behalf of foreign interests? What can they do, in their present position, to avert the impending disasters? What has become of the Provisional Director? Can he recognise him as such in the head of a Provincial rebellion, the most infamous in its origin, in its means, and its objects, that can possibly be conceived?—We wait for a reply.

Meanwhile, can foreign residents do nothing in their own behalf? We have heard of memorials and representations in different quarters; why are they delayed? Can there be any doubt as to the reality and imminency of the danger? Prevention is better than cure; and while a single effort remains unmade, it is folly and impiety to talk of an implicit reliance on Providence. To cut the matter short, here goes a *pro forma* memorial, petition, remonstrance, or whatever else you choose to style it:—

To Sir Charles Hotham,
H. B. M's. Envoy Extraordinary,
&c. &c. &c.
Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, April 19th, 1853.

May it please Your Excellency—

We, the undersigned British Subjects, established in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres, beg leave, at this solemn conjuncture, which threatens the utter derangement and irretrievable ruin of all our interests and prospects, respectfully to approach Y. E. and to implore your immediate and earnest attention to the unusual and alarming situation in which we are placed.

In his note of the 29th March, addressed to the Provincial Government, General Urquiza, in his assumed character of Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, says textually :—"The problem, Mr. "Minister, is to put an end to a civil war, "that cannot be prolonged without completely destroying the commerce, the in"dustry, all the material interests of this "Province"... In the view of this announcement, it is important Y. E. should be fully aware of the extent of British interests compromised in the question.

In the commercial department, the value of British imports, in the hands of importers, in deposit, and in port, may be estimated at from One Million to One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling; and the outstandings, or goods on the credit, may amount to half the latter sum, say, £600,000. Should the war unfortunately be prolonged, we must expect a heavy eventual loss on the stocks of the former, the perishable nature of many of the articles; whilst the intrinsic value of the outstandings must suffer in two ways, from the increasing uncertainty as to the character of the ultimate recovery, and their deterioration from the progressive depreciation of our circulating medium; not to mention the actual loss and inconvenience in both cases, of a stagnant and unproductive capital.

In the industrial department, the annual marketable produce of the rural establishments belonging to British subjects, cannot be set down at less than £1,200,000 pounds, and must represent an invested capital of at least five times that amount.

Of the other industrial interests, including retail business, manual labour and mechanical skill, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty; but they assuredly constitute a very large and important interest; and, in common with the others, demand a prompt and solicitous attention, from the Official Representatives of Her Majesty's Government.

In reference to this point, we beg leave to call Your Excellency's special attention to a passage in General Urquiza's note of the 9th inst., published in the "Nacion" of the 7th, in which he says:—"Another notorious "injustice observable in Your Honour's re"ply, is the acrimony where with Your Ho"nour makes the Chiefs and citizens of the "rural districts responsible for the loss of "property, without adverting that NO ONE IS "RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS EVIL, BUT THE CIVIL "WAR ITSELF, AND THOSE WHO PROVOKED IT."

In the concluding clause of this passage we see elicited a novel and inadmissible theory as to the ulterior responsibility of the authors and abettors of the present civil war, and respecting which it were well that General Urquiza and others were disabused, as early as possible: more especially as he admits, in another passage of the same note, that "no man has the power to prevent" the evils alluded to. If General Urquiza, in this prior consideration, voluntarily places himself at the head of the rebellion, we think that he, Lagos, Flores, and others, must be held responsible legally, morally and pecuniary, for its ulterior consequences; at least in so far as foreign interests are concerned. No doubt, "Civil War" may be a clever metaphysical abstraction, or chaste mythological personification; but in such cases as the present, involving British material interests to the amount, approximately, of TEN MILLION STERLING, people require a better guarantee than a florid figure of speech, or an ingenious legal fiction.

Accepting General Urquiza's announcement, that the prosecution of the civil war must inevitably ruin this Province, and his explicit admission, that he has not the power to prevent the catastrophe, we hold Y. E. perfectly entitled to remonstrate and protest against its prosecution, in view of the immense British interests that we have shown to be at stake. We cannot fancy any object, national or individual, that would justify so ruinous an enterprise, so costly a sacrifice; more especially with the equitable and honourable Treaty of the 9th March, with the most respectable names in that Republic appended to it, and which only requires the ratification of General Urquiza, to restore all to peace and confidence, and obviate the impending disasters, to facilitate the proposed appeal to Your Excellency.

In the confidence that Your Excellency will give your earliest and best attention to the case, your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

We conceive the preceding addressed to our Envoy Extraordinary. Of course other foreigners have the same right, the same reason, and the same resource, with their respective resident Agents. We would prefer a joint or collective measure, to isolated efforts; but we think the British Minister called upon to take the lead, from the magnitude of the interests he represents. We have not the presumption to offer a *pro forma* diplomatic note; but we are satisfied it might be given with half the trouble it costs us, to collect the data embodied in the foregoing memorial, meagre as it may appear.

We wish no further negotiation or discussion of any kind. The case neither requires nor admits of it. It is a mere question, both in a civil and diplomatic sense; so ripe in the former, that the latter cannot be delayed for a single hour, without a serious risk and grave responsibility.

Foreign Diplomatists, the same as ordinary residents, must be cognizant of two facts, consigned in Official Documents, and with public notoriety as an unimpeachable voucher:

1st—That the Province of Buenos Ayres never accepted or acceded to the Compact of San Nicolas; on the contrary, that it resisted, repelled, and protested against said measure, in every possible and conceivable manner: which right General Urquiza explicitly recognised, on retiring from San Nicolas, in the latter end of September, by declaring that he "abandoned the Province to its own fate," and would proceed to inaugurate "a rich and powerful Republic," from the 13 remaining Provinces. Since that Buenos Ayres has been forcibly annexed, illegally no other tie than the Littoral League of 1831, which expressly provides for the absolute internal independence of each Province, according to the federal system therein stipulated and adopted. Consequently the so-styled National Congress, in which this Province is not represented, has no right, or shadow of right of jurisdiction over Buenos Ayres; nor can General Urquiza be regarded in any other light than a hostile invader, or gratuitous interventor.

2nd—That the subsequent misunderstandings between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios were all satisfactorily and honorably arranged in the Treaty of the 9th March, adjusted and sanctioned by Plenipotentiaries, specially commissioned and instructed by General Urquiza for that purpose; and, moreover, that provision is therein made for a National Organization, the ultimate object to which all previous negotiations tend, and which would serve as a guarantee of future peace, harmony and prosperity.

It is on this Treaty, initiated by General Urquiza, and framed by Delegates, some of the highest respectability, intelligence and recognised patriotism, natives respectively of the Provinces of Salta, Corrientes, Santa Fé, Cordova and Buenos Ayres, that the Foreign Diplomatic Agents are bound, in our humble opinion, to take their definite and final stand. In the name of humanity, civilization, commerce, and the enormous amount of actual and prospective interests which we have shown to be at stake, let them intimate to both parties, the propriety, the necessity of abiding by and implementing the stipulations of the Treaty referred to; and, as a further motive and inducement for compliance, let England, France, the United States, Brazil, and all others who choose to join with them, offer a conjoint guarantee for its faithful observance and execution, for two years, four years, or such term as may be requisite to frame and inaugurate the National Constitution. Here is an easy and rich harvest of diplomatic glory, with the laurels and blessings of an entire Republic, natives and foreigners alike.

SOMETHING NEW.—We learn from the "Progreso" of yesterday, that the Governor of Entre Rios, arrogating to himself an authority to which he can lay no claim whatever, has licenced the ports of Zarate, San Fernando, and others, on the Island, all in this Province, as ports of entry and despatch for foreign flags; notifying the same to the Consular body resident in this city. In the name of common honesty and decency, we trust said Officials will duly weigh the consequences and responsibility of recognising any ports, not sanctioned and approved by the legal Government of the Province; knowing, as they must do, that they are expressly intended to facilitate an illegal and ignominious traffic IN STOLEN PROPERTY.

INCREDIBLE REPORT. That the French Authorities in the River Plate, have accommodated General Urquiza with 12 pieces of cannon, taken from on board the San Martin, a vessel of War belonging to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and detained by the French since the intervention of 1845 ! ! What next ?

INCREDIBLE FACT—What can be more incredible than the substantive fact, that hostilities recommenced yesterday at noon, notwithstanding the circumspect and patriotic stipulations of the Treaty of the 9th March? So true is it that the sober realities of life exceed all the fantastic combinations of the most creative fancy. "Man is made to mourn," wrote the keenest observer of human nature and human society, and who does not feel his gorge rise on reading these two couplets of that immortal poem, so strikingly applicable, the one to the generous youth of this insulted capital, and the other to the unfortunate Gauchos of Urquiza's camp, dragged from their homes and their families to gratify the insane ambition and ignoble revenge of "a lordly fellow-worm?"—

"If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave
By nature's law design'd,
Why was an independent wish
Ere planted in my mind ?
If not—why am I subject to
His cruelty and scorn ?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn ?

See yonder poor o'er-labour'd wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth,
To give him leave to toil!
And see his lordly fellow-worm,
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful though a weeping wife
And helpless offspring mourn !—"
But it is not a time to indulge in the melting mood, when the brave and the free join in the inspiriting chorus :—
"March to the battle field,
The foe is now before us,
Freedom's banner o'er us wave,
And Heaven is smiling o'er us."
For obvious and unfortunoutable reasons, we are in want of Official documents of the highest interest; but fortunately they are well "cured and spiced," and may safely be kept over for a week.

PROFFERED MEDIATION.—The British and French Consuls have offered their friendly services; verily we think of skimmed milk for so honorable an employ! Admiral Le Prédour's Extraordinary resting on their oars, and their intellects rusting for want of exercise. Do they await a more solemn and momentous occasion for the exercise of their functions?

The mediation itself, we understand has been accepted, but shorn of one of its conditions, namely, that of a prolongation or renewal of the armistice. We think the Government cannot concede for obvious reasons. The season for fighting in the suburbs of the Capital is fast approaching to its close; and besides General Urquiza has shown himself not over scrupulous of the use to which he turns a suspension of hostilities. Better an open war than a hollow truce; therefore we repeat once more, what we often enjoined during the late negotiations—UNION, VIGILANCE, ENERGY.

DOMICILED FOREIGNERS.—We are delighted to see that Dr. Sagui, our talented and efficient Chief of Police, has determined to call on domiciled foreigners, to aid in the civic administration of the Capital during the impending crisis; and we feel confident that the call will be responded to in a satisfactory manner. But of this more anon.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.—Our morning lucubrations were enlivened by the roar of cannon, in protection, we presume, of foraging parties, but we do not hear of any casualties on either side. It may at least serve as a hint to intending mediators, that there is no time to be lost.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., Mr. John Shannon, a native of Ireland, upwards of 28 years a respected resident of this City.

EXCHANGE—April 16.

Spanish Doubloons and Patacons		214
Patriot Doubloons		1 315 à 247
Spanish Do. do.		246 à 245
Bills on England, per doubloon		— à 66.
Currency	per doz.	2 5 16d.
Do. Montevideo		1 15 pcm.
France, per doubloon		64 m.
United States, do.	per	
Rio Janeiro		1 p. cn. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 2554
The lowest 237
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65 per oz. Lowest 65a

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

April 9th.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 8th inst.

"Hanna Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aventi, from Montevideo 8th inst. Passengers 30.

April 10th.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, from Montevideo 9th inst.

April 11th.

SAILINGS.

April 9th.

"Nidaros," Norwegian brig, for New York, dispatched by Lezica & Co., with 111 hides wool, 4943 dry ox and cow hides, 10,900 horns.

April 10th.

"Richmond," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by J. Carthy, with 7413 salted ox and cow hides, 96 pipes tallow, 265 bales and 146 bags wool, 2 bales horse hair, 1 bale horse hides, 20 do. hide cuttings, 1 case cigars, 3 tiger skins, 17,000 bones, 23,050 horns.

"Maria Teresa," British brigantine, for London, dispatched by J. Tallaferro, with 47 pipes and 1 hhd. tallow, 345 dry ox and cow hides, 14 bales, 79 sercons and 34 bags wool, 5 bales hide cuttings, 9 do. and 16 seroons horse hair.

"Ida & Emma," Danish brig, for Pernambuco, dispatched by Freyer Brothers, in ballast.

April 11th.

April 12th.

"Peter Senn," British barque, for London, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie & Co., with 1565 salted ox and cow hides, 718 do. horse do., 749 dry do. do., 1000 do. ox and cow do., 252½ pipes tallow, 9 bales horse hair, 101 do. and 37 seroons wool.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

April 13th.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, for Montevideo.

"Giuseni D'Arca," Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3463 salted ox and cow hides, 32 do. horse do., 5 bales hide cuttings, 24 do. wool, 3 bales, 81 seroons, 5 packages horse hair, 10,440 dry ox and cow hides, 2421 horns.

April 15th.

"Sophia," Hamburg brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by J. Reid & Co., with 1948 salted ox and cow hides, 9144 dry do. do., 201 bales wool, 1 do. horse hair, 5700 horns.

"Helene," Danish brigantine, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Renner, del Sar & Co., in ballast.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Revolving Pistols.

Most handsomely finished, and improved; an assortment of 4, 5 and 6 inches, provided with all the apparatus once, needful for use.

For sale at the store of
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
a.16—4c. Calle de Defensa, No. 62.

FOR SALE

By Thomas Nuttall & Co., a few dozens Wiltshire & Cheddar Truckle Cheese, recently imported from England. They are in good condition and of superior quality, and will be sold in small cases; they weigh from 6 to 10 lbs each and will be disposed of at a moderate price. Enquire apply at No. 13 Calle Cuyo, or No. 80 Calle Mayo.

Note.—Just received, prime Brandy of the brand of Beyerman, in a stock of bottled Wines and Spirits always on hand A. 9.4c.

VICTORIA HOTEL

CALLE MAYO No. 34 & 36.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately added extensively to the accommodations of the above well known Establishment Nos. 34 and 36 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the Shipping and Country Gentry, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation need not be told, that the commanding view from the house-tops of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains and Owners. Besides having four very large various apartments are set apart in the way of sitting of small bedrooms of goods profits, supply of all usual necessaries (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler store opposing. &c. &c.

Breakfasts from half past 8 to half past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half past 1 to half past 2, and from 3 to half past 4. Teas and Suppers, according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand. Buenos Ayres, April 5th, 1853.

A. 9. 4p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

An Englishman with a small family, perfectly able to take charge of a Quinta or Chacra near the City, and who understands gardening in all its branches, wants a situation, being able to present the best references. A note left at Calle San Martin No. 29 will be immediately attended to. A. 9.2.p

For New York.

THE A. 1. First class American Ship
"MARGARET ELIZA,"
will be ready to receive cargo about the 15th April, and being a good carrier and a fast sailer, offers a good opportunity as shipper.

Passengers will find the best of treatment during the passage, and the Cabin being spacious ensures comfort to those who may avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to Captain Joseph Adams,
or to ZIMMERMANN FRAZIER & Co.
Calle La Defensa No. 69.

Apl. 9 5.c.

Notice.

The undersigned have Removed to the House No. 119 Calle Chacabuco.

a.2—3p. Bayley Brothers.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives,children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 (in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—6.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the severity of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each successive dose, she felt great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only these Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could mention seven more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think is sufficient for the purpose of your submitting Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Cossigan, nineteen years of age, resided up New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered incurable. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure. CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST, AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 94 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thein & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIRS,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the chest, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking fast. I am now 94 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weaknesses, from what ever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ——.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box

For Sale,

On board, a few barrels of superior Ship Bread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works ;Humeand Smollet's History of England ; Shakespeare ; Thomsen's Seasons.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the Firms of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Mcalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Lean and Company in Montevideo, were dissolved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Mcalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
Robert Macalister.

m4—c.

To Let,

Several furnished apartments—can also be let unfurnished.
Calle del Perd, No. 146. a.2—3p.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, Rogers, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of a few days.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Sapplo," 137 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Hardy, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in 3 or 4 days.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a y," 233 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Millard, master, a very fine opportunity, and will have quick despatch. m.19.

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favorite," 237 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Webster, Commander, one of the finest vessels afloat, has a large parcel of cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.12.

Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "CHIEFE," A. 1 at Lloyds. 177 tons, Ogier, commander, a regular trader, and will be able to receive cargo in a few days.

Consignees, J. Hess Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "ALBION," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 173 tons register, Hardy, commander, is now in well known favourite vessel and is now ready to receive cargo. a.16. Consignees Messrs Duncan, Son & Co.

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phœnix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dierks, Commander, has only disengaged room for about 1260 dry hides. The remainder of the cargo being on board, she will have quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian brigantine "Mary Ann Edwards," 177, A. 1. at Lloyds and only 2 years old, has about one half of her cargo engaged and shipping, and is now loading in the Inner Roads.

Consignees Messrs. Otte. Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brigantine "GAEFLE," A. 1., 169 tons register, Heppon, Commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. a.16.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For New York.

British Brig "NORTH ESK," 300 tons, Rodge, commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads, and may have room for 30 or 40 hides.

Consignees, Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For New York.

American Bark "THORNDIKE," first class, 400 tons Register, Perkins, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and has positively engaged for 250 to 300 tons of cargo. This vessel is guaranteed to have quick dispatch.

Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Boston.

Prussian Bark "ROTOLD," 310 tons, Holts, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will sail in the course of 10 days—This vessel has good accomodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Anderson & Co.

For Australia and the Gold Region

The remarkable fine fast sailing British Brig "MARIA," 400 tons burthen, Davis, commander, now lying in the Inner Roads, and will be fitted up in a most superior manner for the comfort of passengers having spacious between decks—She is intended to sail within thirty days, and all persons wishing to take passage must apply immediately as she is designed, by whom all particulars and information will be given.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Recuqo

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

TO FARMERS.

A person who formerly resided in this province, and is now established within a few leagues of Montevideo, can accommodate on the same property about twenty farmers. The land is extremely fertile, and any wishing to purchase can satisfy himself there, may learn the particulars by applying at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara. m26—4c.

Ironing and Mangling.

The above done by Mrs. Hilliard at No. 117 Calle Reconquista.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, in a few minutes HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons may have the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. Sold in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by
G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.
And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the Toilet, containing nothing free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Just Received,

Per "Queen of the West," a few superior Hams and Cheese, on sale by the undersigned.

John Yeaman,
Calle Julio, No. 52

Still remaining a few gallons of Brandy per Wilton Wood. a.2—3c.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "LAvenir Legere,"170 tons, Capt. Hauser. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales.

Consignee Messrs B. Viale, & Co.

For Cowes Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt. Bolte, this fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f.26.

Consignees Messrs Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pinatullo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f26.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Camboceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f26.

Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hermes," 241 tons, J. Presley, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

SODA WATER,

For exportation or City use. Superior bottled Soda Water can be obtained at the current price, by applying at Nos. 69 or 71 Calle de la Merced. a.16—c.o.

Capataz or Mayordomo.

Wanted immediately, a respectable person to the south of Buenos Ayres, an active intelligent steady Englishman, who has had experience in the management of cattle, sheep and horses, who can give satisfactory refe rence both as to character and competency.

A German or Frenchman who speaks and writes English would not be objected to. Apply at 90 Calle San Martin. a.2—3p.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced rate of 24 dollars the dozen when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars will be due will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the cupped and not sauceapic common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the pressure of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C.having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore,and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct 23.—c.o.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853,

for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz : Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verde, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Sliv. Dols.	Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	½	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	1	12
" 1 " " 2	1	24
" 2 " " 3	2½	36
" 3 " " 4	2	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaste: General.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars,14 $80, 12,60—13,70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet $30 Spanish dollars. 8.0. 10 ft. English equal to 9½ Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 114 Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish 116 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to beasoned or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 16th inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons*	*Ports last from*
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 13	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	A. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 23	Bg. Mary Rowe, Bowen	A. B. Cranwell	288	
Dec. 19	Bg. Mary, Millard	Tomkinson & Co	232	L'pool.
Jan. 3	Bg. Favorite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	177	L'pool.
" 12	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	L'pool.
" 17	Bch. Sapphi, Hardy	R. & J. Carlisle	137	L'pool.
Feb. 1	Bk. Mildred, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	89	
" 11	Bk. Albion, Greenfield	J. Carthy	173	L'pool.
" 12	Bg. North E k, Rodg	To order	307	N. York.
" 12	bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nutts & Co	181	London
Mar. 13	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swallow	G. Smith	300	
" 14	Sch. Queen of the West, Fregattien	Best & Brothers	132	
" 13	Bgn. Chance, Ogier	Hess & Co	177	L'pool.
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizbeth, Elliot R & J. Carlisle & Co		312	
" 14	Lugger Sr., A. Prodore	Duguid Barton & Co	208	
" 14	Bk. Ribon, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	295	
" 15	Bg. Alison, Scully	Drysdale & Co	212	
" 19	Sch. Nandeep, Bickford	Lewis & Co	97	
April 3	Bk. Stanley, Duffy	Hicks, Stokes & Co	242	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	Anderson & Co	399	N. York
" 26	Sr., Margaret Eliza, Adams	O. Hayes & Co	248	N. York.
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg. Encounet, Nadeau	Simara & Co	142	Havre
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lecuandre & Co	264	
" 23	Bn. Rose, Falgueyrolle	Lecuandre & Sons	214	
Feb. 15	Bk. Eunice, Indard	M. Lopez & Co	340	
Mar. 5	Bk. Cordelier, Fenaud	Lecuandre & Co	300	
" 12	Bk. Normand, Jouan	A. Desagny	172	
" 20	Bk. Constance, Lemoine	Lecuandre & Co	300	
April 2	Sp. Emmanuel, Lenoir	Lafleur & Co	178	
" 4	Bk. Alina, Lepetit	Bunyon & Sons	232	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pires, Gine	Llavallol & Sons	211	
Dec. 4	Bg. Esmeralda, Mendez	Llavallol & Sons	114	
Jan. 7	Sch. Drake, Andrich	S. Martinez & Sons	130	
" 17	Sch. Fernando, Delgado	Llavallol & Sons	96	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Ing	S. Sendino	182	
" 11	Bk. Pedro, Lopez	Lecuandre & Co	300	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	S. Martinez	300	
Mar. 1	Sch. Ana Josefa, Ferrer	Duncan & Co	157	
" 12	Bk. Isaria, Gel	Anderson & Co	300	
" 18	Sp. Unanue, Ormaechea	Lecuandre & Co	300	
April 5	Bg. Ferrolano, Montenegro	P. Antonio	212	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Assunte Sure Ss, Ferro	J. Avegno	231	Marseill
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Chiesa	Lenzo & Co	230	
" 11	Bk. Antonietta, Lupo	J. C. Reyneles	243	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Cannelgia	Lanzo & Co	248	
" 30	Lg. Avoril, Lupo	Lanzo & Co	47	
Feb. 16	Pol. Santa Fanni in Chiozzo	J. C. Reyneles	63	
Mar. 21	Bg. Pomista, Gagino	Simard & Co	166	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bk. Triunfo da Inveya, Silva	J. C. Reyneles	147	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Bg. Constance, Harnes	Bunge, Bonsiel & Co	57	
" 27	Bg. Emilie, Sonnes	E. Bunsen Meyer & Co	168	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co	327	England
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 4	Bgn. Henrich Eduard, Lan	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	121	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Reyneles	283	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co	340	Boston.
	SWEDISH.			
Feb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlm n	A. & J. Rivolta	350	
	DANISH.			
Feb. 8	Sg. Von Broel, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	218	
April 5	Bgn. Gazelle, Heppen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	109	Antwerp
" 6	Bgn. Mathilda, Thompson	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	120	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 24	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Pentze & Co	300	Con nent
Feb. 5	Bg. Phœnix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	350	Antwerp
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romeo, Stiglich	Visser & Co	91	

J. E. Oltmau, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 Calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. a2. 3p.

FAMILY RESIDENCE.

To let a large and commodious dwelling house, with a fine orchard if required ; as also various articles of furniture for sale or hire, as may suit the parties interested. For further particulars and to see the premises, apply at Calle Maypú, No. 247.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—
One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.
One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—c.o.

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara. m 26—c.o.

PETER BOURSE,

American Surgeon Dentist,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has returned from Montevideo, and that he is ready to attend those who may require his professional services. As his stay in this city will be brief ; those who may wish any thing professionally done would do well to call soon. Office No. 50, Calle Perú, [up stairs.]

TO LET, a furnished front Parlour and Bedroom, with attendance, if required, at No. 12, Calle Mayo. a.17—3p.